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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

— OF THE —



EVERGREEN

NURSERIES

EVERGREEN NURSERY CO., Proprietors,

(SUCCESSORS TO GEO. PINNEY.)

EVERGREEN, DOOR CO., WIS.

Telegraph and Express Office, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Telegraph Messages transmitted at once by Telephone.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

Shipping Season.—In spring our shipping season varies some, but generally begins about April 1 and continues to June 1.

Terms.—Cash before shipment unless otherwise agreed. When goods are ordered sent C. O. D. send one-fourth the amount with the order as a guarantee of good faith. Unknown customers wishing time must give references.

Remittances may be made by draft on Chicago or New York, Express Money Order, Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Customers must take the risk of loss in the mail of money sent in ordinary letters.

Order Early to be sure of having your stock at the time wanted. We are very much crowded during the shipping season, and only in exceptional cases do we fill orders in other than the regular order of their receipt. And as we may be sold short of some varieties, early customers may be more sure of getting all they order.

Shipping Directions.—State distinctly whether you want the goods sent by freight or express, and tell us what R. R. to ship by if you have a preference. Write your name plainly, and give name of freight or express office if different from postoffice.

Guarantee.—We guarantee all stock to be true to name, and full count; we also guarantee it to be in good growing condition, and well-packed when delivered to the transportation company here, after which our responsibility ceases. This guarantee, however, shall in no case make us liable for more than the original invoice value of the stock.

Complaints must be made within one week after receipt of stock or they will be disregarded. All errors made in filling orders should be reported to us at once, with proper proof, and we will make correction without delay.

Boxing Free when cash is received before shipment, otherwise we make a small charge to cover cost of box.

Trees by Mail.—Trees not more than 15 inches in height will be sent by mail when desired, by adding for postage and extra packing as follows:

		2 to 4 in.	4 to 8 in.	8 to 15 in.
Evergreen seedlings, per 10	100	5c	10c	15c
		15c	20c	35c
Evergreens, transplanted, per 10	100	6c	13c	20c
		20c	25c	45c
Deciduous Trees, per 10	100	3c	6c	20c
		10c	25c	50c

Special Prices given on large orders. 50 sold at 100 rates and 500 at 1000 rates.

No Order accepted for less than one dollar.

NURSERY GROWN AND TRANSPLANTED EVERGREENS.

		EACH	10	100	1000
ARBOR VITÆ, American, transp.,	4 to 8 in..	04	25	\$1 50	\$10 00
"	" 8 to 12 in..	07	40	2 25	20 00
"	" 12 to 18 in..	10	60	4 00	30 00
"	" 18 to 24 in..	15	1 00	8 00	70 00
"	" 2 to 3 feet ..	25	2 25	12 50	.....
"	Chinese, seedlings, 3 to 6 in.	02	15	1 25	9 00
"	" 6 to 8 in.	05	35	.....	.....
"	Golden, sdg., 4 to 8 in.	04	25	1 75	12 00
"	" 8 to 12 in.	08	45	3 50	.....
"	Pyramidal, tpd., 8 to 12 in.	10	70	.....	.....
"	Compact, transplanted, 8 to 12 in.	40	3 00	.....	.....
"	" 12 to 24 in.	50	4 00	.....	.....
CYPRESS, Japan Green-plumed, tpd,	8 to 15 in.	27	2 25	.....	.....
FIR, Balsam, transplanted,	2 to 4 inches. ....	..	15	1 00	8 00
"	" 4 to 8 inches.	03	20	1 50	12 00
"	" 8 to 12 inches.	08	65	4 50	.....
"	" 12 to 18 inches.	12	80	7 00	.....
"	" 18 to 24 inches.	20	1 50	12 00	.....
"	" 2 to 3 feet.	30	2 50	20 00	.....
"	Colorado Silver, transplanted, 2 to 4 inches.	04	30	2 00	.....
"	" 6 to 10 inches.	15	1 25	9 00	.....
"	European Silver, transplanted, 8 to 12 in.	10	75	5 00	.....
"	" 12 to 18 in.	15	1 00	8 00	.....
"	" 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00	.....	.....
JUNIPER, English, seedlings,	12 to 18 inches.	05	35	3 00	20 00
"	" 18 to 24 inches.	10	75	6 00	40 00

EVERGREENS—Continued.		EACH	10	100	1000
JUNIPER, English,	seedlings, 2 to 3 feet.....	15	1 25	10 00	.....
"	transplanted, 1 to 2 feet.....	15	1 25	10 00	.....
"	" 2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00	.....
"	Irish, transplanted, 12 to 20 inches....	35	3 00	.....	.....
PINE, Austrian,	seedlings, 2 to 4 inches.....	02	10	60	4 00
"	" 12 to 18 inches.....	08	60	5 00	.....
"	" 18 to 24 inches.....	15	1 00	8 00	.....
"	transplanted, 8 to 12 inches.....	10	75	6 00	.....
"	" 12 to 18 inches.....	15	1 00	8 00	.....
"	1 year, transplanted, 18 to 24 in....	20	1 50	12 00	.....
"	" 2 to 3 feet....	23	1 75	13 00	.....
"	transplanted, 4 to 5 feet.....	25	.....	.....	.....
"	Dwarf or Mountain, transp., 6 to 10 in....	15	1 00	.....	.....
"	" 2 to 3 feet....	35	3 00	.....	.....
"	Ponderosa, seedlings, 2 to 4 inches.....	.....	10	60	4 00
"	transplanted, 8 to 12 inches....	15	1 00	8 00	.....
"	" 12 to 15 inches....	20	1 50	10 00	.....
"	Scotch, seedlings, 3 to 6 inches.....	04	25	1 50	12 00
"	" 18 to 24 inches.....	07	45	.....	.....
"	transplanted, 4 to 8 inches....	05	45	3 00	25 00
"	" 8 to 12 inches.....	10	75	6 00	50 00
"	" 12 to 18 inches.....	15	1 00	.....	.....
"	" 18 to 24 inches.....	18	1 50	10 00	.....
"	" 2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 65	11 00	.....
"	" 3 to 4 feet.....	25	1 75	12 00	.....
"	White, seedlings, 2 to 4 inches.....	.....	10	50	3 50
RED CEDAR,	transplanted, 8 to 12 inches.....	10	60	4 00	.....
"	" 12 to 15 inches.....	15	1 00	.....	.....
SPRUCE, Black Hills Blue,	transp., 12 to 18 in....	25	2 00	.....	.....
"	" 18 to 24 in....	35	3 00	.....	.....
"	Colorado Blue, seedlings, 4 to 8 in....	05	40	.....	.....
"	" 8 to 12 in....	10	75	.....	.....
"	" transp., 3 to 6 in....	10	75	6 00	50 00
"	" 6 to 12 in....	15	1 00	.....	.....
"	Eastern, transplanted, 8 to 12 in....	15	1 25	.....	.....
"	" 12 to 18 in....	20	1 75	.....	.....
"	" 18 to 24 in....	30	2 50	.....	.....
"	Engleman's, seedlings, 2 to 4 in....	03	20	1 25	10 00
"	Hemlock, transplanted, 4 to 8 in....	10	75	4 50	.....
"	" 8 to 15 in....	15	1 25	7 00	.....
"	Menzies', seedlings, 2 to 4 inches.....	04	25	1 50	12 00
"	transplanted, 8 to 12 inches....	25	.....	.....	.....
"	Norway, seedlings, 2 to 4 inches.....	.....	10	30	2 00
"	" 4 to 6 inches.....	.....	15	50	4 00
"	transplanted, 2 to 4 inches....	.....	15	50	4 00
"	" 8 to 12 inches....	04	25	2 00	.....
"	" 12 to 18 inches....	05	40	3 00	20 00
"	" 18 to 24 inches....	15	1 00	7 00	50 00
"	" 2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 25	10 00	.....
"	" 3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 00	15 00	.....
"	" 4 to 5 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00	.....
"	" 5 to 6 feet.....	40	3 50	.....	.....
"	Rocky Mt. Blue, sdgs., 2 to 4 in....	03	20	1 50	10 00
"	" transp., 8 to 12 in....	15	1 00	.....	.....
"	" 12 to 18 in....	25	2 00	.....	.....
"	" 18 to 24 in....	40	3 00	.....	.....
"	" 2 to 3 feet....	50	.....	.....	.....
"	" 3 to 3½ feet....	75	6 50	.....	.....
"	White, seedlings, 2 to 4 inches.....	02	20	1 00	8 00
"	transplanted, 2 to 4 inches.....	05	25	1 50	10 00
"	" 4 to 8 inches.....	07	50	3 00	25 00
"	" 8 to 12 inches.....	15	1 00	6 00	.....

COLLECTED EVERGREENS.

	EACH	10	100	1000
ARBOR VITÆ, American, 2 to 4 inches.....	02	05	15	1 00
“ “ “ “ 4 to 8 inches.....	04	10	25	1 50
“ “ “ “ 8 to 15 inches.....	05	15	40	3 00
“ “ “ “ 15 to 24 inches.....	07	25	1 25	10 00
FIR, Balsam, 2 to 4 inches.....	02	05	15	1 00
“ “ “ “ 4 to 8 inches.....	04	10	25	1 50
“ “ “ “ 8 to 12 inches.....	05	15	1 00	7 00

DECIDUOUS TREES.

	EACH	10	100	1000
ASH, Black, collected seedlings, 4 to 8 inches.....	\$ 03	\$ 10	\$ 35	\$ 3 00
“ “ “ “ 8 to 15 inches.....	05	25	60	5 00
“ “ “ “ 15 to 24 inches.....	08	40	1 00	8 00
“ “ transplanted, 4 to 8 inches.....	05	20	75	.....
“ “ “ “ 8 to 12 inches.....	07	30	1 50	.....
“ “ “ “ 12 to 18 inches.....	10	50	.....	.....
“ “ “ “ 5 to 7 feet.....	25	.....	.....	.....
European, transplanted, 8 to 12 inches.....	03	20	1 00	7 00
“ “ “ “ 12 to 18 inches.....	05	25	1 50	10 00
“ “ “ “ 18 to 24 inches.....	07	35	2 50	15 00
“ “ “ “ 2 to 3 feet.....	10	50	4 00	25 00
“ “ “ “ 3 to 4 feet.....	12	75	5 00	.....
“ “ “ “ 4 to 5 feet.....	15	1 00	.....	.....
Ornus, nursery seedlings, 3 to 6 inches.....	..	05	30	2 00
“ “ “ “ 6 to 8 inches.....	02	10	60	4 00
“ “ transplanted, 4 to 8 inches.....	03	15	.....	.....
“ “ “ “ 8 to 12 inches.....	05	20	1 50	.....
“ “ “ “ 12 to 18 inches.....	10	75	5 00	.....
“ “ “ “ 18 to 24 inches.....	15	1 00	.....	.....
“ “ “ “ 2 to 2½ feet.....	20	1 50	.....	.....
Wafer, transplanted, 8 to 15 inches.....	10	75	5 00	.....
White, nursery seedlings, 4 to 8 inches.....	..	05	20	1 00
“ “ “ “ 8 to 12 inches.....	..	10	30	1 50
“ “ “ “ 12 to 18 inches.....	05	20	75	5 00
“ “ transplanted, 4 to 8 inches.....	..	10	40	1 75
“ “ “ “ 8 to 12 inches.....	..	15	50	2 50
“ “ “ “ 12 to 18 inches.....	04	20	1 00	4 00
“ “ “ “ 18 to 24 inches.....	05	25	1 50	.....
“ “ “ “ 2 to 2½ feet.....	07	30	2 50	.....
BASSWOOD, American, transplanted, 4 to 8 in..	10	75	5 00	.....
“ “ “ “ 8 to 15 in..	12	1 00	7 00	.....
“ “ “ “ 15 to 24 in..	15	1 25	10 00	.....
“ “ “ “ 2 to 3 feet..	18	1 50	12 00	.....
“ “ “ “ 3 to 5 feet..	25	2 25	20 00	.....
Small-leaved, transp., 12 to 18 in..	15	1 25	10 00	.....
“ “ “ “ 18 to 24 in..	20	1 50	12 00	.....
BEECH, Am. White, collected sdgs., 4 to 8 in....	02	05	20	1 50
“ “ “ “ “ “ 8 to 15 in....	05	10	40	2 00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 15 to 24 in..	10	20	1 00	8 00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 2 to 3 feet...	15	50	3 00	25 00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 3 to 5 feet...	20	1 00	5 00	40 00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 5 to 7 feet...	25	1 75	12 50	90 00
European, transplanted, 4 to 8 inches....	02	15	1 00	.....
BIRCH, American, collected seedlings, 4 to 8 in..	02	10	20	1 20
“ “ “ “ “ “ 8 to 15 in..	03	15	40	2 50
“ “ “ “ “ “ 15 to 24 in..	05	25	75	4 00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 2 to 3 feet..	10	35	1 50	7 50
“ “ “ “ “ “ 3 to 5 feet..	15	50	3 00	20 00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 5 to 7 feet..	20	1 00	6 00	40 00

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.		EACH	10	100	1000
BIRCH, Black,	nursery seedlings, 4 to 8 inches....	05	40	2 00	.....
"	" " " " 8 to 12 inches....	07	50	3 00	.....
"	White, " " " 4 to 8 inches....	05	40	2 00	.....
"	" " " " 8 to 15 inches....	07	50	3 00	.....
"	" " " " 2 to 3 feet.....	10	75	.....	.....
BOX ELDER,	nursery seedlings, 4 to 8 inches....	02	10	40	3 00
"	" " " " 8 to 12 inches....	03	15	75	.....
"	" " " " transplanted, 8 to 12 inches.	04	20	1 00	.....
"	" " " " 12 to 18 inches.....	05	30	.....	.....
BUTTERNUT,	nursery seedlings, 4 to 8 inches....	04	30	1 50	.....
"	" " " " 8 to 12 inches....	05	40	2 00	.....
"	" " " " 18 to 24 inches....	10	75	4 00	.....
"	" " " " 2 to 3 feet.....	15	1 00	.....	.....
CATALPA,	transplanted, 8 to 12 inches.....	02	10	50	.....
"	" " " " 12 to 18 inches.....	05	20	1 00	5 00
"	" " " " 18 to 24 inches.....	07	35	1 75	12 00
"	" " " " 2 to 3 feet.....	10	50	2 25	15 00
CHERRY, Wild Red,	collected sdgs., 15 to 24 in.	20	1 00	8 00	.....
"	" " " " 2 to 3 feet..	10	50	3 00	20 00
"	" " " " 3 to 5 feet..	15	75	5 00	40 00
COTTONWOOD, Yellow,	coll'd sdgs., 3 to 5 ft....	10	40	1 00	7 50
"	" " " " 5 to 7 ft....	15	75	2 00	15 00
ELM, American White,	nursery sdgs., 4 to 6 in. ....	.....	20	1 50	.....
"	" " " " 6 to 10 in. ....	.....	10	30	2 00
"	" " " " transplanted, 3 to 6 in. ....	.....	10	30	2 00
"	" " " " 6 to 10 in. ....	.....	10	40	.....
"	Rock, transplanted, 12 to 18 in.....	05	30	2 50	.....
"	" " " " 18 to 24 in.....	08	50	3 50	.....
"	" " " " 2 to 3 feet.....	12	75	5 50	.....
EUONYMUS (Spindle tree),	transplanted, 2 to 4 ft..	25	2 00	.....	.....
HAWTHORN, English,	transplanted, 12 to 18 in.	04	20	1 00	.....
"	" " " " 18 to 24 in.	05	30	1 25	.....
"	" " " " 2 to 3 feet..	06	40	1 50	10 00
"	" " " " 3 to 4 feet..	07	50	2 00	15 00
"	" " " " 4 to 6 feet..	08	1 00	2 50	.....
HAZELNUT, Am.,	collected seedlings, 2 to 4 feet..	10	75	5 00	30 00
"	" " " " 4 to 5 feet..	20	1 25	10 00	75 00
HICKORY, Shellbark,	transplanted, 3 to 6 in....	10	75	5 00	.....
HORSE CHESTNUT,	transplanted, 8 to 15 in....	15	.....	.....	.....
LABURNUM,	transplanted, 8 to 12 in.....	10	75	.....	.....
"	" " " " 12 to 18 in.....	15	1 00	.....	.....
LARCH, American,	collected sdgs., 4 to 6 in. ....	.....	05	10	1 50
"	" " " " 6 to 15 in.....	03	15	35	2 00
"	" " " " 15 to 24 in....	05	25	1 00	5 00
"	" " " " 2 to 3 feet....	10	40	2 00	12 00
"	" " " " 3 to 5 feet	15	75	3 50	20 00
"	" " " " 5 to 7 feet....	20	1 50	10 00	65 00
"	" " " " transplanted, 2 to 4 feet....	10	75	5 00	.....
"	" " " " 4 to 6 feet....	20	1 50	.....	.....
"	" " " " 6 to 8 feet....	25	2 00	.....	.....
"	European, nursery sdgs., 2 to 3 feet	05	40	2 00	.....
"	" " " " 3 to 4 feet.....	07	50	3 00	20 00
"	" " " " 4 to 5 feet.....	10	60	4 00	30 00
"	" " " " 5 to 6 feet.....	12	75	.....	.....
"	" " " " transplanted, 2 to 3 feet.....	07	50	.....	.....
"	" " " " 3 to 4 feet.....	10	60	.....	.....
LOCUST, Black,	nursery seedlings, 2 to 3 feet....	12	75	3 00	20 00
"	" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. caliper	15	1 00	.....	.....
"	" " " " 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal...	17	1 50	.....	.....
"	Honey, nursery seedlings, 4 to 8 in....	03	15	50	.....
"	" " " " 18 to 24 in....	10	30	.....	.....
"	" " " " transplanted, 4 to 8 in.....	03	15	75	5 00
"	" " " " 8 to 12 in.....	05	20	1 00	8 00

	DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.	EACH	10	100	1000
Maiden Hair Tree , transplanted, 6 to 12 in.	20	1 75	15 00	.....	.....
Maple, English , transplanted, 4 to 8 in.	03	20	.....	.....	.....
" Mountain , collected seedlings, 4 to 8 in.	..	10	50	3 50	.....
" " " " " 8 to 15 in.	03	20	75	6 00	.....
" " " " " 15 to 24 in	05	30	1 75	12 50	.....
" " " " " 2 to 3 feet	10	50	3 00	20 00	.....
" " " " " 3 to 5 feet	15	1 00	5 00	40 00	.....
" Norway , nursery seedlings, 4 to 8 in.	05	30	1 50	.....	.....
" " " " " transplanted, 4 to 8 in.	08	50	3 00	.....	.....
" " " " " 3 to 4 feet.	15	1 00	7 00	.....	.....
" " " " " 4 to 5 feet.	25	2 00	.....	.....	.....
Maple, Silver (Soft) , nursery sdg., 4 to 8 in.	..	.....	20	1 05	.....
" " " " " 6 to 10 in.	..	.....	25	1 75	.....
" " " " " 8 to 12 in.	..	10	50	2 50	.....
" " " " " 12 to 24 in.	..	20	1 00	5 00	.....
" " " " " transplanted, 2½ to 4 feet.	05	40	2 00	.....	.....
" " " " " 5 to 7 feet.	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Sugar (Hard) , collected sdg., 4 to 8 in.	..	05	15	75	.....
" " " " " 8 to 15 in.	03	10	50	4 00	.....
" " " " " 15 to 24 in.	05	20	1 00	7 50	.....
" " " " " 2 to 3 feet.	10	50	2 00	15 00	.....
" " " " " 3 to 5 feet.	15	75	4 00	35 00	.....
" " " " " 5 to 7 feet.	20	1 50	12 50	100 00	.....
" " " " " transplanted, 8 to 15 in.	05	20	1 50	10 00	.....
" " " " " 15 to 24 in.	15	75	5 00	40 00	.....
" " " " " 2 to 3 feet.	20	1 00	7 00	.....	.....
" Sycamore , transplanted, 7 to 8 feet.	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mountain Ash, European , transp., 8 to 12 in.	08	50	.....	.....	.....
" " " " " 12 to 18 in.	10	75	.....	.....	.....
" " " " " 18 to 24 in.	15	1 00	8 00	.....	.....
" " " " " 2 to 3 ft.	20	1 75	.....	.....	.....
" " " " " 3 to 5 ft.	25	2 25	20 00	150 00	.....
" " " " " 5 to 7 ft.	30	2 75	25 00	.....	.....
Oak, American Red , collected sdg., 2 to 3 feet	10	75	5 00	40 00	.....
" " " " " 3 to 5 feet.	15	1 25	10 00	75 00	.....
" " " " " 5 to 7 feet.	20	1 75	15 00	125 00	.....
" " " " " transplanted, 8 to 12 in.	10	75	.....	.....	.....
" " " " " 12 to 18 in.	12	1 00	7 50	.....	.....
" " " " " 18 to 24 in.	15	1 25	10 00	.....	.....
" European Red , transplanted, 12 to 18 in.	15	75	5 00	.....	.....
" " " " " 18 to 24 in.	20	1 00	.....	.....	.....
" " " " " 24 to 30 in.	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
" British White , transplanted, 4 to 8 in.	15	1 00	7 50	.....	.....
" " " " " 8 to 12 in.	20	1 50	10 00	.....	.....
Poplar, Lombardy , 3 to 4 feet.	12	1 00	6 00	.....	.....
" " " " " 4 to 6 feet.	15	1 25	.....	.....	.....
" " " " " 7 to 8 feet.	25	2 00	.....	.....	.....
" " " " " 8 to 10 feet.	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walnut, Black , nursery sdg., 8 to 12 inches.	08	40	.....	.....	.....
" " " " " 12 to 24 inches.	10	75	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Am. White , collected sdg., 2 to 3 feet.	10	30	75	5 00	.....

LARGE TREES FOR PARK AND STREET PLANTING.

There is a great demand for them, and we are headquarters. We have made large shipments to many of the larger cities, and to nearly every state, for Park and Suburban planting.

By far the cheapest and best way to get them is by the car-load. Freight is much less, and the trees go through without damage, and we can make lower prices as we do not have to bail them. When not packed in a car they are put up in bales weighing from 100 to 400 pounds, with moss and burlaps on the roots, and the tops covered with straw or boughs.

The trees will range from 7 to 20 feet high, but are graded by their diameter from 3 to 6 inches above the ground.

Am. Larch, Balm of Gilead, Sugar Maple, Scarlet Maple, Am. Beech, Birch, and Yellow Cottonwood.

	EACH	10	100	1000
Either variety, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch caliper.....	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
“ “ 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches caliper.....	25	2 00	15 00	100 00
“ “ $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches caliper.....	35	3 00	25 00	.....
“ “ $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches caliper.....	1 00	7 50	70 00	.....

Wild Cherry, Red Oak, Black Ash, and Hornbeam.

Either variety, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch caliper.....	25	2 00	15 00	100 00
“ “ 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches caliper.....	35	2 50	20 00	150 00
“ “ $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches caliper.....	75	5 00	.....	.....
“ “ $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches caliper.....	1 50	12 50	.....	.....

The above prices are for the trees bundled and f. o. b. Special prices given on car-load lots.

A car-load will be about 5,000 trees $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch, 2,500 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 1,000 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 500 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches caliper.

PLANTS FOR HEDGES.

EVERGREENS.

	For Sizes and Prices See page	For Description See page
Arbor Vitae, American.....	2	13
“ “ Chinese.....	2	13
“ “ Golden.....	2	13
Spruce, Norway.....	3	14
“ Hemlock.....	3	14

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

Barberry, Common.....	7	15
“ Evergreen.....	8	15
“ Purple-leaved.....	8	15
Hawthorn, English.....	5	15
Locust, Honey.....	5	..
Privet, California.....	8	15
“ Common.....	8	15
Rose, Arvensis.....	10	10
“ Dog.....	10	10
“ Multiflora.....	10	10
“ Wild.....	10	10

WEeping TREES.

	EACH	10	100	1000
BIRCH, Cut-leaf, 5 to 6 feet.....	50	4 00	.....	.....
ELM, Camperdown, 8 to 15 inches.....	10	75	.....	.....
WILLOW, Russian, 15 to 24 inches.....	15	1 00	.....	.....
“ Wisconsin, 2 to 3 feet.....	15	1 00	7 00	.....

SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES.

Althea or Rose of Sharon, *Hibiscus Syriacus*. These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated. They produce their flowers in great profusion in August and September. Blue, 1 to 2 feet. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Barberry, Common, *Berberis vulgaris*. A fine prickly hedge plant, growing 4 to 5 feet high. Pretty yellow flowers in May or June; small red berries, remaining on the plant nearly all winter. Transplanted, 3 to 6 inches, each, 5c; 10, 40c; 10 by mail, 55c. 6 to 10 in., each, 10c; 10, 75c; 10 by mail, \$1.00.

SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES—Continued.

- Barberry**, Evergreen, *Mahonia Aquifolia*. Valued for its bright shining foliage and yellow blossoms. They do well under the shade of other trees. Leaves green all winter. Transplanted, 2 to 4 inches. Each, 3c; 10, 15c; 100, \$1.00; 10 by mail, 25c.
- Barberry**, Purple, *Berberis vulgaris purpurea*. Leaves and fruit dark purple. Makes a fine hedge. Transplanted, 2 to 3 feet. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$12.00.
- Buckthorn**, *Rhamnus*. Greenish flowers in early summer. Transplanted, 2 to 4 feet. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.00.
- Cranberry Tree**, *Viburnum opulus*. A handsome shrub, with broad dense foliage and showy bunches of brilliant scarlet fruit hanging to the plant all winter. Fruit valued by some. Seedlings, 18 to 24 inches. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$12.50. 2 to 3 feet. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$17.00.
- Dogwood**, Red Osier, *Cornus stolonifera*. A low spreading shrub, with showy crimson bark in winter. Seedlings, 6 to 12 inches. Each, 5c; 10, 75c; 100, \$5.00. 2 to 3 feet. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.00.
- Fern**, Sweet-scented Shrub, *Comptonia asplenifolia*. A low shrub, native of the north, growing from 1 to 3 feet high. Very fragrant. 1 to 2 feet. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.00.
- Flowering Raspberry**, *Rubus nutkanus*. A native of the north. Leaves coarsely toothed; large white flowers; fruit like a raspberry, large, edible and fine flavor; grows from 2 to 4 feet high. Each, 10c; 10, 75c; 100, \$5.00.
- Forsythia**, *suspensa*. A shrub with long slender branches that can grow as a climber. If allowed to fall to the ground the branches will creep and take root profusely. Often grown to hold shifting sands and sliding steep banks. Flowers yellow; early spring. Transplanted, 12 to 18 inches. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.00; 10 by mail, \$1.25.
- Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora**. Large heads of white flowers in August. 1 to 2 feet. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.75.
- Leatherwood**, Moosewood. A native shrub with neat foliage and clusters of fine sulphur-colored flowers. Makes a fine shrub. 18 inches. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$10.00.
- Lilac**, Purple, 1 to 2 feet. Each, 10c; 10, 75c; 100, \$5.00.
 " " 2 to 3 feet. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.00; 100, \$7.50.
 " White, 1 to 2 feet. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.
- Philadelphus**, Syringa or Mock Orange. A rapid-growing shrub of highest ornamental value. Hardy. Transplanted, 2 to 3 feet. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.
- Privet**, California, *Ligustrum ovalifolium*. A valuable, rapid-growing, ornamental shrub, with deep green, almost evergreen foliage. A valuable hedge plant, and also useful for grouping with other shrubs. Transplanted, 18 to 24 inches. Each, 10c; 10, 40c; 100, \$3.50; 1000, \$30.00.
- Privet**, Common, *Ligustrum vulgare*. Makes a broad bush, bearing spikes of white flowers followed by bunches of black berries. A fine hardy hedge plant. Transplanted, 2 to 3 feet. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.
- Quince**, Japan, *Cydonia Japonica*. Handsome, shining, dark green foliage, and showy deep scarlet flowers of good size in early spring. A very ornamental shrub adapted to all soils. Transplanted, 18 to 24 inches. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.75.
- Siberian Pea Tree**, *Caragana arborescens*. A hardy, tall-growing shrub, somewhat like the Laburnum in appearance, bearing pea-shaped yellow flowers in May. We consider this one of our finest ornamental shrubs. Transplanted, 8 to 12 inches. Each, 10c; 10, 75c; 100, \$5.00.
 Transplanted, 12 to 18 inches. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.00.
- Snowball**, *Viburnum opulus flora pleno*, 2 to 3 feet. Each, 25c; 10, \$1.75.
- Snowberry**, White. A beautiful little shrub growing from 1 to 2 feet high, from early fall until spring covered with a profusion of white berries. You ought not to miss this in your collection. Transplanted, 8 to 15 inches. Each, 5c, 10, 35c; 100, \$1.75; 10 by mail, 50c.
- Snowberry**, Red. Same as preceding except that the berries are red. Transplanted, 2 to 3 feet. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES—Continued.

- Spirea**, Collosa, 2 to 3 feet. Each, 10c; 10, 75c.
- Spirea**, Collosa Alba, 2 to 3 feet. Each, 10c; 10, 75c; 100, \$5.00.
- Spirea**, Van Houtti. No garden complete without this shrub. Foliage rich glossy green, turning to beautiful shades in autumn. Flowers pure white in dense clusters along the whole length of the branches. One of the finest ornamental shrubs. Transplanted, 2 to 2½ feet. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00.
- Sumach**. A small tree or large shrub, of rapid odd growth. Leaves pinnate on long leaf stalk, turning scarlet in the fall; bears large compact bunches of red berries. An odd, beautiful shrub, 1 to 2 ft. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.
- Witch Hazel**. A large, flat-headed shrub of awkward growth, covered with curious yellow flowers after the leaves drop off in the fall. A very odd shrub, 3 to 5 feet. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00. 100, \$12.50.

CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS.

- Arbutus**, Trailing or Ground Laurel, in New England called Mayflower. Leaves evergreen, and somewhat heart-shaped; flowers generally white, sometimes bluish white or light pink, in small clusters; delightfully fragrant. Blooms as soon as the snow is gone in the spring. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.00; 100, \$7.50; 10 by mail, \$1.25.
- Clematis**, *Jackmanii*. Deep violet purple; a profuse bloomer: the finest Clematis in our collection. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50; 10 by mail, \$4.75.
- Clematis**, *viticella*. Large, drooping, purple flowers; blooms in continuous succession all summer. Each, 10c; 10, \$1.00; 10 by mail, \$1.10.
- Clematis**, *Virginiana*. Virgin's Bower. Each, 10c; 10, 50c; 100, \$4.00; 10 by mail, 60c.
- Honeysuckle**, Golden. A remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins; leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in autumn. Don't miss this in your collection. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 10 by mail, \$2.30.
- Honeysuckle**, Scarlet Trumpet. One of the showiest, freest flowering and best climbing Honeysuckles. Flowers all summer, followed by ornamental scarlet berries. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 10 by mail, \$2.30.
- Periwinkle**, or running Myrtle. (*Vinca*.) A trailing evergreen that covers the ground rapidly, and will make a deep mat of verdure in the shade of trees and buildings. Blue flowers. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.00; 10 by mail, \$1.20.
- Virginia Creeper** (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), often called American Ivy. It has a little resemblance to the true Ivy. It is by far the finest of vines in this country for covering walls. In autumn the foliage turns to a brilliant purplish crimson. The flowers are a greenish purple, fruit a purple berry in large flat clusters. Extremely hardy. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00; 10 by mail, \$1.40.
- Virginia Silk Vine**. A vigorous twining vine, with large, clean-cut, glossy, wavy leaves. The flowers are small, of a rich velvety brown, in July and August. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 10 by mail, \$2.25.
- Wisteria**. The most rapid-growing climber we have. Leaves composed of 9 to 13 leaflets; flowers bluish-purple in shouldered racemes about six inches long, from July to September. Purple. Each, 25c.
- White. Each, 35c; 10, \$2.75; 10 by mail, \$3.00.

ROSES.

All field grown plants, of choice varieties. Price, 30 cents each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100, except where noted.

Jean Hatchett (Moss). Nearly white; constant bloomer; extra.

John Hopper (Hybrid Perpetual). Flowers large and full, bright rose with carmine center; very sweet; a remarkably profuse bloomer. 40c.

ROSES—Continued.

Madam Plantier (Hybrid Perpetual). Pure white, fragrant, and very double; in clusters. A most prolific bloomer, with strong and vigorous habit of growth. Grand for hedges.

Marie de Blois (Moss). Dark lilac, one of the finest.

Salet (Moss). Clear rose color; very double; of vigorous growth and abundant bloomer.

Triomphe de la Duchesse.

White Moss. Needs no description. 40c.

SINGLE ROSES.

Price 10 cents each for large plants. Can furnish these in large numbers for hedges.

Arvensus. Pink flowers, resembling Dog Rose. Entirely hardy.

Dog, Rosa canina. Pink flowers, very much like Sweet Briar. Hardy, and a very rapid grower. Desirable for single specimens as well as for hedges.

Multiflora (Climbing). Flowers nearly an inch across, single, creamy white, and borne in large panicles at the extremity of every branch, followed by showy masses of brilliant fruit. Choice to cover buildings, trellises, ledges, etc. When planted singly and without support it makes a dense bush with beautiful pendulous branches.

Wild, Rosa blanda. Collected and transplanted. Flowers bright rose color, and very fragrant.

FERNS.

	EACH	10	100	10 by mail
Evergreen Cut-Leaf. This Fern is very ornamental in the fall when other plants are dead, as it remains green.....	25	1 00	7 50	1 30
Evergreen, Half Halbert. This also remains green, but is not as handsome as the Cut-Leaf.....	20	1 00	6 00	1 30
Large-Leaved. Grows 2 to 4 feet high. Very handsome for pot-culture.....	25	1 50	10 00	....
Maiden Hair Fern	25	1 50	10 00	1 75

FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS.

	EACH	10	100	10 by mail
Dahlias, Double White	15	1 25	8 00	1 50
“ “ Yellow	07	65	4 00	90
“ all colors mixed.....	05	40	3 00	65
Flower de Luce (Blue Flag).....	10	75	5 00	90
Gladolus, mixed colors	05	40	2 50	50
Iris, White and Blue	05	40	3 00	60
Lily, White Pond	25	2 00	15 00	2 30
“ Yellow Pond	15	1 00	7 50	1 25
Sarracenia (Pitcher Plant).....	10	50	3 00	65
Yucca, transplanted	10	75	5 00	85

FRUIT TREES.

	EACH	10	100
Apple and Crab, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 25	10 00
“ “ “ 4 to 5 feet.....	20	1 30	11 50
“ “ “ 5 to 6 feet.....	20	1 50	12 50
Pear, 4 to 5 feet	50	4 00	35 00
Plum, 3 to 4 feet	30	2 00	15 00
“ 4 to 5 feet.....	50	3 00	25 00
“ 5 to 6 feet.....	50	3 50	....
Cherry, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 00	....
“ 4 to 5 feet.....	25	2 00	....
“ 5 to 6 feet.....	50	3 00	25 00

VARIETIES AND SIZES IN STOCK.

APPLE—Summer.

3 to 4 feet—Early Harvest, Fow, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Tetofsky, Yellow Transparent.

4 to 5 feet—Duchess, Red Bietigheimer, Tetofsky, Yellow Transparent.

5 to 6 feet—Duchess, Red Astrachan.

APPLE—Autumn.

3 to 4 feet—Alexander, Haas, Plum Cider, Rambo, Snow (Famuese).

4 to 5 feet—Haas, St. Lawrence, Snow (Famuese), Stump, Switzer.

5 to 6 feet—Alexander, Fall Pippin (Holland Pippin), Haas, Snow (Famuese).

APPLE—Winter.

3 to 4 feet—Ben Davis, Golden Russet, Northern Spy, Pewaukee, Talman Sweet, Wolf River.

4 to 5 feet—Ben Davis, Jonathan, Mann, Northwest Greening, Pewaukee, Price's Sweet, Salome, Talman Sweet, Tetofsky, Walbridge, Wealthy, Willow Twig, Wine Sap, Wisconsin Russet.

5 to 6 feet—Ben Davis, Golden Russet, Longfield, Mann, McMahon, Missouri Pippin, Northwest Greening, Pewaukee, Price's Sweet, Salome, Talman Sweet, Walbridge, Wealthy, Wolf River.

Borsdorf, Russian, 5 to 6 feet.

APPLE—Crab.

3 to 4 feet—Excelsior, Gen. Grant, Hyslop, Martha, Peters.

4 to 5 feet—Beecher (Sweet), Mary, Orion, Transcendent, Whitney.

5 to 6 feet—Hyslop, Shields, Whitney.

PEAR.

Clapp's Favorite (Summer), and Flemish Beauty (Winter).

PLUM.

3 to 4 feet—German Prune, Hawkeye.

4 to 5 feet—Bradshaw, De Soto, Lombard, Quackenboss, Reine Claude, Wild Goose, Yellow Egg.

5 to 6 feet—Chickasaw, De Soto, German Prune, Hawkeye, Lombard, Weaver, Wild Goose, Wolf.

CHERRY.

3 to 4 feet—Montmorency.

4 to 5 and 5 to 6 feet—Early Richmond, Montmorency.

SMALL FRUITS.

	EACH	10	100	1000
Blackberry , Snyder.....	10	50	2 50	....
Currant , Common White	15	1 00	....	....
“ Fay's Prolific, 2 yr. No. 1.....	15	1 00	8 00	....
“ Holland Red.....	10	75	5 00	....
“ Long Bunch Holland, 2 yr. No. 1.....	15	1 00	8 00	....
“ North Star, 2 yr. No. 1.....	15	1 00	8 00	....
“ Versailles.....	10	70	4 00	....
“ Victoria, 2 yr. No. 1.....	15	1 00	8 00	....
“ White Grape, 2 yr. No. 1.....	15	1 00	8 00	....
Gooseberry , Downing.....	20	1 50	12 00	....
“ Houghton.....	15	1 00	7 50	....
Grape , Concord.....	10	75	5 00	....
“ Diamond White.....	25	2 00	....	....
“ Moore's Early.....	20	1 25	8 00	....
“ Niagara.....	20	1 25	7 50	....
“ Worden.....	20	1 25	8 00	....

SMALL FRUITS—Continued.		EACH	10	100	1000
Raspberry, Columbian (Red).....		15	90	7 50	....
" Cuthbert (Red).....		10	30	1 50	....
" Earhart Everbearing (Black).....		15	....	....	....
" Ohio (Black).....		10	30	2 00	....
" Older (Black).....		10	30	2 00	....
" Turner (Red).....		10	30	1 50	....
Strawberry, Warfield and Van Deman.....		..	15	75	4 00
" Capt. Jack, Bederwood and Dayton.....		..	20	1 00	6 00
Cranberry Vines, cuttings.....		..	10	50	3 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

	EACH	10	100	1000
Asparagus	03	15	1 00	5 00
Pie Plant, Linnea's	05	40	3 00	12 00
Sage	10	50	....	....
Wintergreen	05	20	1 00	2 50

EVERGREEN SEEDS.

	Pkt.	oz.	lb.
Arbor Vitæ, American.....	05	..	....
Fir, Balsam.....	05	15	85
" Colorado Silver....	10	20	2 00
Pine, Austrian.....	10	25	2 50
" Ponderosa.....	10	25	2 50
" Scotch.....	10	25	2 75
" White.....	05	15	85
Spruce, Colorado Blue.....	15	40	4 25
" Douglas.....	10	30	3 25
" Norway.....	10	20	2 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

Ash, Black.....	05	10	30
Birch, White.....	05	10	75
Box Elder.....	..	10	25
Cranberry Tree	05	10	75
Mt. Ash, American.....	..	10	60
Witch Hazel	10		

Prices on Seeds include postage.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

We are better prepared than ever this spring to fill orders for nursery stock in a manner that will insure satisfaction in every respect. We pack everything in the very best quality of Spagnum moss; moss that has never been dried out and then dampened again before using; it is wet with the natural moisture it had while growing in its natural state. Our packers will not be permitted to make any substitutions, unless by consent of the purchaser. We had an exceptionally fine growing season last year, and everything in the nursery is in most excellent condition. If you will entrust us with your order, we will perform our part faithfully, carefully follow out all instructions, and are sure that we can deliver you stock that will give you the utmost satisfaction. Try us, and let us prove to you our ability.

ELEMENTS OF FORESTRY.

By Franklin B. Hough, Ph. D., ex-Chief of Forestry Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A book designed to afford information concerning planting and care of Forest Trees for ornament or profit, and giving suggestions upon the creation and care of woodlands, with the view of securing the greatest benefits for the longest time. Particularly adapted to the wants and condition of the United States.

This is a very able work, and is in most extended demand. It is adopted as a text-book in a number of the leading agricultural schools of the country, and is largely recommended in other institutions even where it is not made one of the studies. 12-mo. Cloth. \$1.50, postpaid.

A FEW DESCRIPTIONS.

Arbor Vitæ, American, *Thuja occidentalis*, incorrectly called White Cedar by some. A native of the northern portion of our continent, generally inhabiting low, moist locations, but will do well on high, dry land. Height, 25 to 50 feet, forming a conical tree, with lower branches resting on the ground. Entirely hardy, very easy of cultivation, and a rapid grower. Used largely for hedges, as it can be trimmed into almost any desired shape. Timber valuable for fences, lasting much longer than any other variety known. The only objection to this tree is that the color of the foliage changes to a dingy bronze green in winter.



AM. ARBOR VITÆ.

Arbor Vitæ, Chinese, *Biota orientalis*. A native of China and Japan, where it grows to a height of 30 feet. Not so desirable as the American, yet grown largely in this country. Hardy except in the most northern states.

Arbor Vitæ, Chinese Golden, *Biota orientalis aurea*. A variety of the preceding. Dwarf and very dense, with yellow-green or partly golden tinged foliage. A beautiful tree.

Arbor Vitæ, Chinese Pyramidal, *Biota orientalis pyramidalis*. This has larger branches and foliage than the species, and is of more rapid growth. It resembles at a distance the upright form of Cypress. Hardy.

Arbor Vitæ, Compacta, *Thuja compacta*. A dwarf, compact variety of the American. Hardy.

Fir, Balsam, *Abies balsamea*. Some botanists describe this tree as growing only in swamps and damp woods, and not exceeding 30 or 40 feet in height, but here we have it growing both in swamps and on high dry ground, and from our office window we can now see a specimen at least 75 feet in height. It is a beautiful tree when young, but as it nears maturity the lower limbs decay, marring its beauty. The timber is claimed by some to be worthless, but we know of some used as rafters in a building put up thirty years ago and it is still perfectly sound. This tree yields the "Canada Balsam," valued for its healing qualities.

Juniper, English, *Juniperus communis vulgaris*. A hardy, spreading, shrubby evergreen, growing from 3 to 10 feet high, with beautiful fine foliage.

Pine, Austrian, *Pinus Austriaca*. A large, spreading tree, growing to a height of about 120 feet. Hardy everywhere, growing in almost any soil and climate, but prefers a rich loam, well drained. Recommended for wind-breaks. Also, a rapid growing timber tree.

Pine, Heavy-Wooded (Bull-Pine), *Pinus Ponderosa*. This is a noble tree, perfectly hardy, thriving in almost any soil, and enduring drouth the best of any evergreen we have. It is also a very rapid grower. We do not hesitate to recommend it to tree planters, particularly in the West, where in places it has proved to be almost the only evergreen that will thrive.

Pine, Scotch, *Pinus sylvestris*. The common Pine of northern Europe. It is entirely hardy, and a rapid grower. The foliage has a beautiful bluish shade. A valuable and desirable tree.

Pine, Scotch Riga, *Pinus sylvestris rigaensis*. The old trees are very tall, straight, free from limbs except near the top. The leaves on the young plants are longer, waved and twisted, and light green in color. As hardy as the species, and grows faster. (None in stock at present.)

Pine, White, *Pinus strobus* (Weymouth Pine). A large native tree, of great value both for timber and ornament. Foliage finer and softer than that of most other Pines, and of a pleasant light bluish green. This is the Pine of the lumbering regions of New England, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Red Cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Grows naturally from the Gulf to our northern boundary, but is more dwarf in the north. A beautiful evergreen, with very fine foliage. The timber is very valuable, being fine-grained, light and durable. The heart-wood is a handsome dark red color, used largely for lead-pencils, and a great variety of ornamental work.

Spruce, Black Hills Blue. A beautiful tree, of dark, bluish green foliage.

Spruce, Colorado Blue, *Picea pungens*. A hardy tree, of dense pyramidal growth, like White Spruce but with larger needles. The prevailing color with seedlings is a beautiful blue green, and occasionally a tree is almost as blue as the sky. An exceedingly beautiful and attractive lawn tree.

Spruce, Eastern, *Abies orientalis*. A smaller tree than the Norway Spruce, dense in habit owing to the numerous branchlets and their ramifications. Leaves of a deep green color, and closely adpressed to the branchlets. A tree of pyramidal outline, adapted to any kind of soil. A very neat tree for the lawn. Perfectly hardy.

Spruce, Englemanni, *Abies Englemanni*. A pyramidal tree growing from 80 to 120 feet high. Wood is white, soft, and neither knotty nor resinous. The leaves are stouter than in the White or Black Spruces. It is found on the slopes of the mountains of most of the Rocky Mt. States, at from 8,000 to 10,000 feet elevation. An excellent park tree. Perfectly hardy.



SCOTCH PINE.

A FEW DESCRIPTIONS—Continued.

Spruce, Hemlock, (*Tsuga Canadensis*), *Abies Canadensis*. A broad pyramidal tree of medium size, and very dense growth; branches thickly set, and smaller branches pendulous. A beautiful tree while young. Planted for screens and wind-breaks, and is frequently trained for ornamental hedges with good effect. Very hardy.

Spruce, Norway, *Abies excelsa*. A native of Northern Europe, growing to a height of from 75 to 125 feet. Planted in this country more for purposes of utility than for ornament. It is, however, one of the handsomest of the conifers for the decoration of the park and landscape, and is used largely for hedges and screens. It is perfectly hardy, easily transplanted, and adapted to any kind of soil.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.

Spruce, Rocky Mountain Blue. This tree is also called *Picea pungens* by some botanists, but ours are a distinct variety from the Colorado Blue Spruce. They are not so blue, but are beautiful, hardy, and desirable evergreens.



EASTERN SPRUCE.

Spruce, White, *Abies alba*. Medium sized, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet when standing singly, often rising to 100 feet in the dense forest; has a conical outline, and is well furnished with branches from the ground. The foliage is light bluish-green in color, and slightly glaucous. Certainly one of the finest of the American Spruces. Hardy in all parts of the United States.

Ash, Black, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*. A small tree of good form, with tough wood separable in layers, used for hoops and coarse baskets. Best adapted to low, wet soil.

Ash, European, *Fraxinus excelsior*. A large, fine, hardy tree, with a more rounded head and darker foliage than the American Ash.

Ash, Flowering, *Fraxinus ornus*. A medium-sized tree, native of Southern Europe; resembling our native American Ash in foliage, but producing showy clusters of fringe-like flowers at the ends of the branches in May or June.

Ash, Wafer, *Ptelea trifoliata* (Hop-tree). A choice small lawn tree, desirable either to plant singly or for grouping, and of easiest culture in any soil; handsome, deep-green, glossy leaves, which when bruised exhale a pleasant hop-like odor.

Ash, White, *Fraxinus Americana*. A large tree of rapid growth, furnishing valuable timber, and very desirable for street planting.

Basswood (Linden), American, *Tilia Americana*. A handsome large tree, of rapid growth, with dense top, and heart-shaped foliage. Blossoms abound in honey.

Beech, American White, *Fagus ferruginea*. A valuable native tree of medium size, with smooth light gray bark, and handsome glossy foliage. Prefers a shady, protected location.

Beech, European, *Fagus sylvatica*. A large tree with darker bark and foliage than the American.

Box Elder, *Acer negundo*. (Ash-leaved Maple or Manitoba Maple). A rather small tree, of very rapid growth, with handsome, ash-like foliage and light-green bark. Planted largely for shade where a quick growth is desired.

Butternut, *Juglans cinerea* (White Walnut). A medium-sized, ornamental tree, with light-green foliage and gray bark.

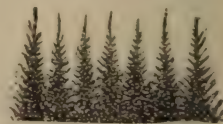
Cherry, Wild Red, *Prunus Pennsylvanica*. A small ornamental tree, of rapid growth, bearing light-red, sour fruit, not larger than peas. Small seedlings used largely as grafting stock.

Elm, Rock. A variety of the American Elm. Wood particularly valued for wagon hubs.

Larch, American, *Larix Americana*. (Tamarack or Hackmatack). A large tree, native of the swamps. Light-green foliage; elegant habit. Highly ornamental.

Larch, European, *Larix Europaea*. A fine large, fast-growing tree, with longer, darker-colored leaves than the American.

Maple, Mountain, *Acer spicatum*. A small handsome tree, with upright, close habit of

NORWAY SPRUCE.
Planted singly.NORWAY SPRUCE.
Planted closely.

A FEW DESCRIPTIONS—Continued.



WHITE ASH.

growth. Suitable for single lawn specimens, or use in groups.

Maple.

Sugar, *Acer saccharinum*. (Hard Maple). A large tree, of slow growth valued for timber, and the sugar of its sap. Large, beautiful green leaves, turning to beautiful shades in autumn. Adapted to all soils. One of the most valuable, and extensively used for shade and ornamental planting.



EUROPEAN LARCH.

WEeping TREES.

Birch, Cut-Leaf, *Betula alba laciniata pendula*. A beautiful large lawn tree. Leader upright; side branches slender and drooping; foliage deeply cut; bark silvery white after the tree gets a little large. This tree is worthy of its popularity.

Elm, Camperdown, *Ulmus montana Camperdownii pendula*. One of the finest small weeping trees for the lawn, branches weeping gracefully to the ground. Can be trained into an umbrella-like arbor.

Willow, Wisconsin Weeping. A most graceful tree of large size, with long drooping branches. Very hardy.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Barberry, Common or European, *Berberis vulgaris*. A shrub of vigorous, upright growth, having numerous small spines; handsome fragrant flowers in early summer, followed by small red fruit. A valuable hedge plant.

Barberry, Evergreen, *Mahonia aquifolia*. Deep shining green, spiny. Holly-like foliage. A very attractive shrub, doing especially well in shady locations.

Barberry, Purple-leaved, *Berberis vulgaris purpurea*. Deep purple foliage; very attractive, and a fine hedge plant.

Hawthorn, English, *Crataegus oxycantha*. A small tree or shrub, with thorny branches, pure white flowers in great profusion, and scarlet fruit. Valued as an ornamental tree as well as a hedge plant.

Privet, California, *Ligustrum malifolium*. A valuable, rapid-growing, ornamental shrub, with deep green, almost evergreen foliage. A valuable hedge plant, and also useful for grouping with other shrubs.

Privet, Common, *Ligustrum vulgare*. Makes broad bush, bearing spikes of white flowers followed by bunches of black berries. A fine hardy hedge plant.



SILVER MAPLE.

Trade Discount

Of 25 Per Cent.

From prices in this catalogue, granted to nurserymen and large dealers only.

Special Announcement

To The Trade.

We are now prepared to transplant in nursery, and grow, specially for the trade, upon orders only, the following:

In unlimited quantities, at very low prices, for future delivery.

American Arbor Vitæ, (*Thuja occidentalis.*)

Balsam Fir, (*Abies balsamea.*)

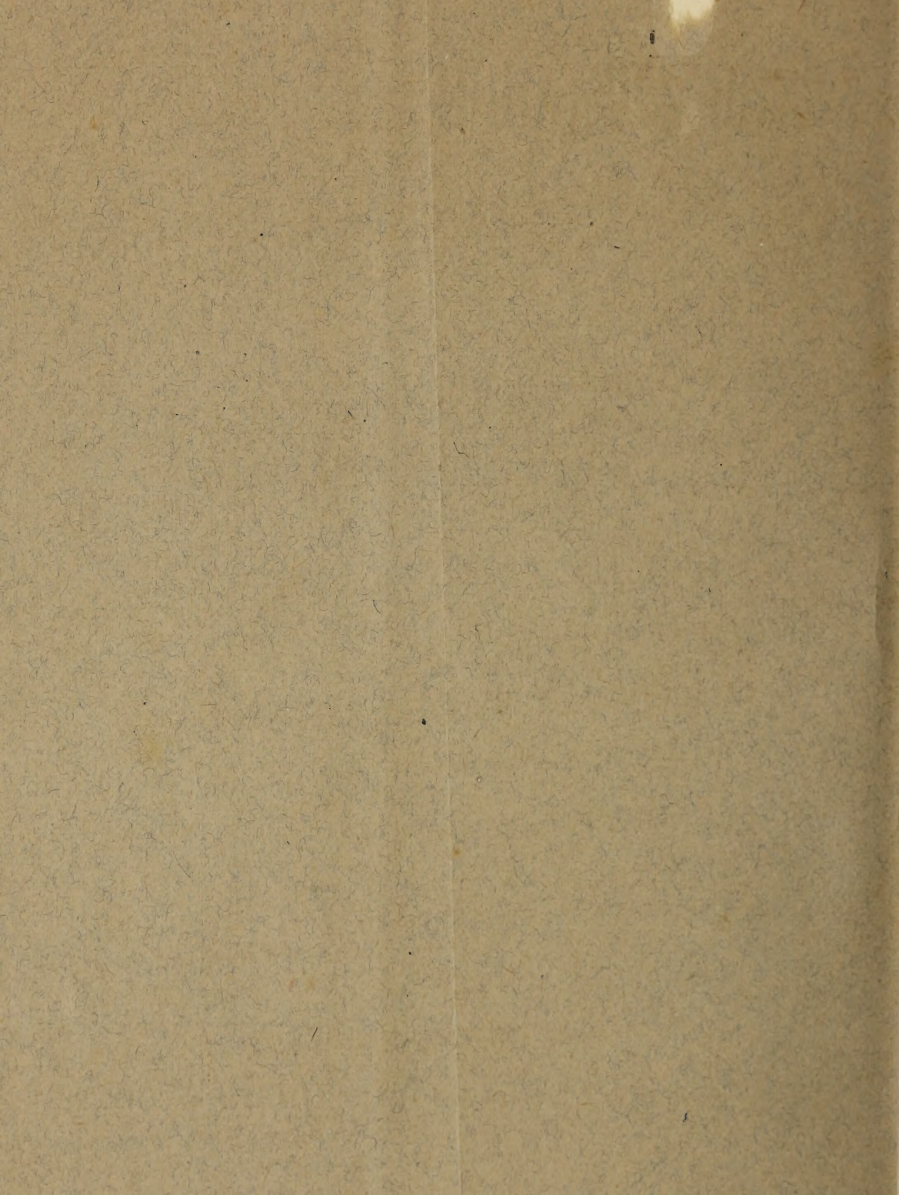
Hemlock, (*Abies Canadensis.*)

We will transplant in early spring and be prepared to deliver in one or two years. They will make but little growth the first year, but the second year they will be very fine plants.

We want to make contracts for several million trees. If there are any other varieties than those mentioned above that you would like to have us transplant for you, let us know and we will make you prices.

EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.,

EVERGREEN, WISCONSIN.



PLANTING SMALL EVERGREENS.

Many people have considerable difficulty in planting small evergreens and making them live. This is particularly the case in the dry portions of the West. Occasionally people write us about their trees not doing well, which condition might easily be avoided if these directions were followed:

In the first place, a small evergreen removed and planted, whether it be a seedling or a transplanted tree, and whether it be planted on the dry plains of the west or in the moist climate of the east, is greatly benefited by being shaded. The leaves of an evergreen are constantly in a condition to give out moisture, and the moisture must be supplied by the roots. The more they are exposed to the sun and the dryer the air, the greater will be the evaporation from the leaves, and the greater will be the demand upon the roots for moisture. Hence, the two general requirements are to furnish all the moisture needed by the roots, which are to a considerable extent dormant when first removed, and also to shut out the sun, or retard the influence of the sun and the dry air upon the tops as much as possible. This can be done by shading, and the more closely they are shaded the better, and by abundant watering in case the weather is dry. Another source of damage to newly planted trees is the heat of the sun on the roots. Most varieties of evergreens grow best when their roots are kept cool and moist. Hence, it is important that the intense heat of the sun be shut off from the roots as much as practicable. Shade helps this, but a mulch of cut straw, or any fine material, goes much farther.

Collected evergreens have usually grown mostly in the shade. They are more tender. The pores of the leaves are more open, and they will evaporate moisture more rapidly under the heat of the sun, and not being supplied with an abundance of fiber roots to furnish the moisture, they are in greater need of shade for protection than nursery seedlings, and the same relative conditions exist with nursery seedlings and transplanted trees. Nursery seedlings do not so strongly demand this protection as collected seedlings, and the transplanted trees demand it even less than the nursery seedlings. In fact, the transplanted trees are perfectly safe to plant out fully exposed to the sun in most parts of the country. That is, they will live, but would get a more vigorous start and do much better, if shaded and protected, in any part of the country.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

The next question to settle is how this protection can be best given. The directions that we shall give will be particularly adapted to the West, where the greater number of failures occur, and the same advice, if followed in the East, or the more moist portions of the country, whether it be east or south, will do no harm, even though there be little necessity for it in some cases.

Prepare a bed in the garden as fine as you would for planting onion seed: put the little seedlings in the bed, taking pains to get the roots stretched down as deep into the ground as possible, placing the trees as close together as you can plant them, even so that they touch one another—the closer the better; plant them as deep as you can without burying any of the leaves, unless they happen to have a very long bare stem. As a rule, plant them a little deeper than they stood in the nursery. Pour on an abundance of water when planted. Do not be sparing with it, but put on enough to wash the fine soil well among the fibers and small roots. Then shade them. Place some poles or rails just above the tops of the trees, and lay the shading on them. The shading may consist of old boards, shingles, barrel staves, corn stalks, brush, or anything that will shut out the rays of the sun and still allow water to go through. Before shading put on the mulching, as directed, to keep the ground cool and moist. It would be well, in western Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, and through most parts of Colorado and New Mexico—those regions where they have the hot dry winds—to plant on the south and west sides quite a wide plat of sorghum. Sorghum is less effected by the hot winds than corn or broom corn, and will make a wind break that will mitigate very largely the heating, burning effect of the hot winds. With this treatment planters of evergreens may expect reasonable success.

The tees, of course, will not need this protection more than one year, when they can be removed and transplanted where it is desired they should grow. They will by that time have become acclimated, so that they will need no shading, but should be mulched, particularly in the West, and should be watered in dry weather for a few years, till they get well established.

These directions are essential for planting collected evergreens in any part of the country but in a climate similar to ours nursery seedlings and transplanted trees will need no protection whatever. But, as said at the beginning, success will be more certain if they are given the protection.